A wild rose, by the wayside hung Dew-glittering, on the morning air pure, scarce conscious, perfume flung I looked, and found the flow ret fair— So fair, I sought, with sudden sest To wear its beauty on my breast. The trombling petals at my touch A sweeter, subtler fragrance shed; Tis strange I loved that flower so much,

In that high mood when thought bath wings, And finds alone its speech in song, I struck an old harp's slumbering strings, And drew an idle hand along; Nor deemed the careless chords had caught, The life-note that my spirit sought, Till sudden on my startled ear Its dream-created accents woke, Alack! I bought the rapture dear

Tte string bad broke. I heard a wild bird on the shore. Singing a wild song to the sea; And bold the burden that it bore, So sweet, I caged the bird to hear His magic minstrelsy more near. Untamed, the captive's swelling throat In one sad song his whole soul cast ; Too well I knew his loveliest note Had been blu last

And yet while memory hath power The fragrance of that faded flower, That harp's last dying music, blent With the wild bird's weird death-song, will Haunt every waking moment still, Teaching my heart the bitter cost Of all the eye of hope hath seen, Of all that life hath won and lost--That might have been.

On With The Old Love.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

Miss Jane Finch was lonely; the senprided herself for a decade and a half on be ready to start again. being independent of and indifferent to the rest of the great human family, and Jenny?" now she grew suddenly weary of her self-imposed solitude. It might be because it was Thanksgiving week, and everybody about her was so busy and bustling and happy, or it might be from many other reasons; but whatever the cause, the fact remains that, on a certain sunny morning in November, Miss Finch awoke to the knowledge that her condi-

In vain she tried to argue herself back her brother James had married Sarah Jones-a girl she thought she had good reason to hate : but, someway, there was no pleasure to be gained from comparing

their poverty with her riches, A monster turkey was just being brought into her next door neighbor's : it reminded her that the following day was Thanksgiving, and also reminded her that she had yet to provide herself with the culinary wherewithal without which no Thanksgiving dinner might be

properly celebrated. It always made Miss Finch's face burn to think of Captain Abel Jones-first Long ago, when she was in her teens, they had been lovers, and everybody knew that, as soon as he got his ship, Abel Jones and Jenny Finch were to be man and wife ; but one evening she ran over to Sarah's (they had once been parlor, had stopped a moment to discover who was there. In that moment she had up to the door. seen Miss Sarah crying, as if her heart would break, with her head on hic.

had been brought up together, and that convinced.

Abel had time and again told her that Then the captain was impaled as the Abel had time and again told her that Sarah was just the same to him as a dear sister, Miss Finch grew righteously indignant; yet she was just-very just, indeed ! she would not judge them on this evidence, although to most any one it would have been proof enough of a very disagreeable fact; but she would wait. and see how their conversation accorded with their position. So she waited. "Don't cry," said Mr. Abel Jones.

pleadingly, "I am sure I can fix it all gently, and I'm sure she'll give me up year-old-Jimmy-into service. of her own accord."

Now, Miss Finch hadn't a jealous nature, not at all ! but the most unsuspimisunderstood that speech. It was very evident he wanted to be free from her. home at railroad speed, and, with a very proper self-respect, immediately tied fewer letters, and sent them back to him with the pretty falsehood that she found she didn't like him well enough to marry him, and should be obliged if he would

release her from the engagement.

She didn't propose to be jilted by him

In vain she endeavored to prevent had been as cold and stiff as herself. this marriage. Her brother would not be convinced, without absolute proof. woman. She begged, pleaded and urged. other town, gradually withdrew herself thrope, seeing no one.

she did not trouble herself to explain. Sure of their treachery, what mattered it to her how they spent their lives?

To-day Miss Finch, in thinking over her past, acknowledged to herself for for the first time that she might have been hasty; not so far as the stalwart sailor was concerned, but about her

"I don't suppose I ought to have ex pected him to give up his sweetheart without any reason," she thought. "I wouldn't have done it myself. I believe I'll send them a good Thanksgiving dinder. From all I can hear, they ain't able to do much in that line for themselves; and with a sudden twinge of conscience, the more acute from being unusual, Miss Finch hurried on her bonnet and shawl, and started off to market.

Oh, the marvelous purchases she made! Pumpkins, and cranberries, and turkeys, and chickens, and barrels of potatoes, onions, apples, flour and everything else in the eating line that

"I'll give 'em a Thanksgiving that will last the winter," she said, grimly; and then, all of a sudden, she felt a great desire to partake of the good

things she had generously provided.
"'I've a good mind to go down and eat dinner with 'em. I don't know as I'll be welcome, but they can't do more than shut the door in my face. I believe I'll try it, any way. James and I are the only ones left, and I don't think it is right we should live any longer in this way. According to all accounts, Barah's been a good wife to him."

And so that night Miss Finch off for a visit to her brother's.

James Finch looked forward to Thanksgiving Day with no great Captain Abel Jones had just returned

from a voyage to the Indies, and, as was sation was an odd one, and she was at a his custom, repaired immediately to the loss what to do with it. She had lived home of his cousin Sarah, there to refor fifteen years a solitary life, had main until such time as his ship should "And you hear nothing at all from

To him Jane Finch, spinster, sged forty-one, was not the grim, formidable woman she seemed to overybody else. He had not seen her since her girlhood, and his memories of her were all of that happy time.

"No, said James Finch, sadly. "We hear of her, but nothing from her. She still lives alone, and still refuses to hold communication with any of us." Captain Jones looked around the poorly

furnished little room, and sighed. "if she can enjoy her wealth, while you are struggling on in this style, I cannot understand it. But there's do use in talking it over. Years ago we decided that it was incomprehensible. Come to-morrow is Thanksgiving, and we must bestir ourselves to give it a hearty re

ception. The husband and wife well knew what that meant. Captain Jones proposed to provide the

Thanksgiving dinner. James Finch, with all his poverty was a proud man. "I can't take it," said he, resolutely 'If I was in need, Jones, I'd come to you; but I can get along very well with out that; and so, until I'm unable to provide myself with one. I won't have

What the captain would have said. must forever remain a mystery, as, just bosom friends), and hearing voices in the at that moment, the disputed dinner, in the shape of Miss Jane's donation, drove

It was in vain that Mr. Finch protest ed that the load was not for him. His name and address on the card were cor-Quite ignoring the fact that these two rect, and the expressman refused to be

sender: but his astonishment was so evidently genuine, that the veriest skeptic in the universe could not but have believed him innocent.

But that mystery! Mrs. Sarah was tilitarian. She did not waste her energies in trying to imagine where the things came from-not she! She rolled

Oh, the marvelous time she made that right. She isn't nearly so fond of me as day! But, after all, it was little wonder, you think; and you know, Sarah, how for she impressed everybody-from the dear you are to her. I'll break it to her big, good-natured captain to little six-

Miss Jane made her appearance, bright and early, on Thanksgiving morn-

"How do you do, Sarah?" said she, not very cordially, it must be confessed, So she stole gently out, without letting for, although prepared to extend the from twelve to eighteen inches long. them know of her presence, walked right hand of fellowship to James and The portion of the grounds illuminated the little ones, she could not, even now, is to the extent of about four acres, and look upon her sister-in-law except as a is as light as day in every part. up his picture, his few presents and his traitor, whom she would be obliged to fountain is a magnificent work of art, make the best of.

"Oh, Jane!" and Mrs. Sarah, with one rush, left her cranberries to take swans, each throwing streams into the care of themselves, and gave her hus- basin below, while there is a beautiful

she suffered it; and though she did mut- interspersed with variegated flowers, than she would have been if her hostess of floral attractions. The gas is also

off your things," and the little woman bustled about, in a whirl of delight. "Oh, won't James be glad! Dear, grounds is but \$100 per annum. The woman. She begged, pleaded and urged.

But pride prevented her giving him the one fact of which she had become possessed, and so the two were married, and she took her fortune (left her by her ful for!" And then her thoughts went force of this gas is so great that recently, in tapping the pipe to put in a service pipe for a dwelling, the pipe for a dwelling, the particles of iron were forced out with such velocity as to father's only sister) and herself to an- back to their unknown friend of the day enter the flesh of the plumber's arm. before, and, like a flash the truth came The gas from the Newtown well is exten more and more from the world, until, at to her. "Oh, Jane!" she went on, with sively used in Titusville in place of twenty-six, she was a confirmed misan- a grasp, "I see now, it was you sent us fuel, similar to its use in the mansic the things. Oh, dear! how can we ever Senator Anderson, and there is some talk thank you?" Then she rushed back to of using it for the general lighting of the until the time our story opens.

the cranberries, which showed signs of
Why Sarah Jones married James stewing over, and, for the first time since the cranberries, which showed signs of city. Finch, and why Abel Jones was still a her entrance, Miss Jane had a chance to

She had just opened her mouth to say something in explanation of her sudden appearance, when the door opened, and

"Got anything for me to do, great-whiskered man stopped short, per-to perform their several rites about a cerly a lieutenant in the navy and at-ceiving the stranger, who sat just in tree reported to be the oak under which

changed so much as had the captain; Calvary. but both were recognizable, and each, The me after one glance, knew the other. Mrs. Sarah looked up from her cranberries

meeting. They had not seen each other ment-over a score of years before-and both of them were uncomfortably conscious of the fact. But Captain Abel drew a chair up to the stove, and tried to talk as if he had forgotten all about it; they discussed the weather, the crops, and everything else they cared nothing about, until Mrs. Sarah, who was all in a whirl with the surprise of Miss Jane's visit, and who could not keep still-try tion with :

"Oh, Abel, do you remember the last lay we saw Jane, dear? What a mess I was in! I was engaged to Jim, and nobody knew it; and mother was bound you and I should make a match of it, I never shall forget the afternoon we decided to tell her all about it. Goodness, how I cried—on your shoulder, too. Abe-and how you tried to convince me that poor ma didn't care much about you, and had just as lieve I'd take someoody else, if you only explained it to her properly-and you were right, too!"

by these reminiscences, opened the oven-door, and commenced an energetic pasting of the turkey contained therein. Poor Miss Jane was too much astonshed by this revelation to be prudent.

And the little woman, quite overcome

"And wasn't you in love with Sarah ?" she asked, breathlessly, of the "In love with Sarah!" he repeated.

Why, I was engaged to you."

"Thought what?" and the captain drow his chair eagerly toward her. Was that the reason you acted so

If silence gives consent, Miss Jane onfessed that it was, and he went on : "Well, now that you know it wasn't so, what are you going to do about it?" And Captain Abel hitched his chair closer

"We're too old!" she murmured. But, a week after, she was Mrs. Abel ones : so it is to be supposed that Cap-

tain Abel vetoed the motion. Curious Phenomenon in the Oil Regions. A correspondent of the Baltimor American says that at Titusville, Pa., Senator Anderson's beautiful grounds, on the suburbs of the city, present s splendid sight every clear night during summer. The great attraction is the fact that they are brilliantly illuminated by natural gas from the Newtown well, about four miles distant. This well yields nothing but gas, and when first opened the roar of the escaping gas ould be heard, it is said, for a distance of seven miles. The gas has since been confined so as to be conveyed in pipes to the city and is used extensively for cooking and heating purposes. In the house of Senator Anderson not a stick of wood or lump of coal is used during the year either for cooking or heating up her sleeves, put on a big apron, and He uses the gas in cooking stoves and in open grates in his parlors, sitting rooms, and chambers. It gives too much smoke to be used for light indoors, and simply takes the place of fuel. There are about around the fountain and lake in the senator's grounds, and one magnificent arch, the innumerable jets from the ture, not at all! but the most unsuspicious idiot in the universe could not have kitchen when she entered. twelve inches long. There are about twenty standards in all, with about thirty jets, each jet throwing out a fierce flame from twelve to eighteen inches long. surmounted by a nymph pouring water from an urn into a goblet, and four she deserved by a good sight,

Miss Jane didn't return her kiss, but The lawn is kept in splendid condition, tain and on the ground surrounding it. ter "Judas!" under her breath, I think and the effect of this brilliant illuminashe was a good deal more comfortable tion may be imagined amid such a scene used for heat in the conservatory, and "Draw right up to the stove, and take we are informed by the gardener that

A Brief History of Pairs.

we read that Hebrews, Gentiles and day evening at the Ninth street police he asked, with a laugh ; and then the Christians assembled in great numbers station was one Charles Williams, form-Abraham received the angels. At the under the command of Admiral Dahlgren. Miss Jane had been a beauty in her same time, adds Tossimus, there also Mr. Williams, previous to the late civil youth, and even now was not at all ugly. came together many traders, both for war, was in the merchant service, and Her eyes were bright, her teeth were as the sale and purchase of wares. St. for six years was the commander of the white as ever, and her dimples were not Basil, toward the close of the sixth cen- Look-out, one of the finest clipper ships things of the past, by any manner of tury, complained that his church was which sailed out of New York harbor. means. But for a few wrinkles, and a profaned by the public fairs held at the Upon the breaking out of the war he enhard look, which was the natural result martyr's shrine, and under the Fatimite tered the navy as a common sailor, and of her hard life, she would have been a caliphs, in the eleventh century, there was very soon after made a lieutenant. very handsome woman. She had not was an annual fair held even on Mount During the bombardment of Fort Mc-

which mention is made in a letter of Sidonius Apollonarius, toward the end of the fifth century. More than two fair of St. Denis. This fair was not only vice until 1865, when he was discharged. October 10 and lasted ten days. It was considerable sum of money, which he opened by a procession of monks from proceeded to expend at some of the best time of the fair in order that its members might attend. The great fairs of France began with the celebrated "Foires de Champagne et de Brie" in the twelfth century. To these fairs flocked merchants from all the provinces of France and also from foreign lands. The duration of each of these fairs was six weeks, and there were six in the course of a year, so that they occupied nine months out of twelve. The great fairs in Germany were those at Frankfort and Magdeburg. In England the great fair was that of St forth in a very interesting manner by Henry Morley. This fair lasted from 1138, when it was founded by Rayer, a he was compelled for the first time to prior of the abbey of St. Bartholomew and former jester of King Henry I, by a charter from the royal hand, to the year 1855, when it was proclaimed for the

In old times fair-goers were a privbut upon the language itself.

quite early in their history. They began, probably, with miracle plays, given in connection with the religious festivals, and as the religious element faded slowly away, we may suppose that these amusements became of a grosser character, until at last they formed the principal

features of the present fair. In this country the yearly agricultural show is perhaps the nearest approach to the time-honored institution. the ghost of that old, rollicking figure of the past .- Woonsocket Patriot.

There is a legend in Japan of the ong time in the world, there was no stone. At last a sword was made of will, said I. 'Won't it save you from iron, and it was the maiden sword of the sin of suicide? You'd better go to this world. It fell into the hands of a the next world by my hands than your young prince. This prince, feeling the own.' And then I dropped him sgain, sword, went forth to see what wrong he could right, what good he could dowent forth a sort of primitive Quixote, but in a more serious mood. He saw a cut stick on the river, and he traveled up the river : and there he found an old man and an old woman with a beautiful maiden sitting between them, and all three were weeping. The prince asked why they wept, and they said they had eight children, and there was in the neighborhood a terrific monster with eight heads and eight tails. This monster would devastate the whole country unless every year one of their children was given him to devour. They had given seven daughters, and now they had brought the last. The monster was expected momentarily. The prince looked at his sword, but did not feel that it was equal to deal with eight heads. So he hit upon the device of preparing hogsheads of wine. He had a park with eight gates, and in each of these gates he placed a hogshead of wine, and when the monster came eight heads appeared, and eight heads went into these barrels of wine. And they sipped the wine, and deeper and deeper they went down, until the eyes were not over the barrel, and in fact they became intoxicated, the result was that where their necks met in one, and in the body, the prince cut off all the heads at one blow, and saved the Paying for a Dinner by the Pound.

before they were used. The curfew bell was established in 1078. It was rung at eight in the evening, when peo-ple were obliged to put out their fires and candles. The custom was abolished fire and candle; be charitable to the all the most toothsome d

The Hard Fate of a Veteran. A recent issue of the Boston Post

back as the time of Constantine, when persons who applied for lodgings Sun-Calvary.

Allister, while attached to the Sonoma,
The most ancient fair known in France of the South Atlantic squadron, he was appears to have been that of Troyes, in severely injured by the explosion of a centuries after Dagobert I founded the sight, but was still retained in the serthe oldest, but it was one of the most During his service as a merchantman and celebrated fairs of France. It began on in the navy he had managed to save a the Abbey of St. Denis, and in later eye infirmaries in the country, hoping times it was usual for the parliament of thereby to regain his eyesight, but fin-Paris to allow itself a holiday during the ally gave up in despair until 1870, when he made the acquaintance of an eminent German physician, then on a visit to New York. He succeeded in restoring the lost eyesight, although in an impaired state, and in order to strengthen the eyes neath the lids, which Williams retains up to the present time. Having been unable to procure work in his own place (Bridgeport, Conn.), and having a wife and three children to support, Mr. Williams came to this city a few days since with what money he could raise, with the hope of procuring work at his trade, cossful and having used up his last cent,

ask lodgings at the city's expense. A Salt Water Lesson. I spent (says a well-known author) an evening lately with Captain Strout, of the Messenger, and among other inciileged class of persons and were granted dents of his experience he related the certain immunities. The lords of the following : "I once had a man," he land through which merchants passed said, "who sailed with me many voywere obliged to requite whatever loss ages, and who, though a thorough seatraders suffered by spoilation in passing man, and ordinarily quiet and orderly, through their territory. The importance yet gave me a great deal of trouble. In of these fairs was recognized thus early those days we used more rum than we in their history. They had an important do now, and this man often contrived to effect not only upon the wealth of get tipsy, and when in that condition he social relations of the people, and upon I had borne with him a long time, when as I was one day in my cabin, busy with At what time amusements were first my reckoning, I heard an unusual bustle introduced to add to the attraction of on deck, and upon running up to learn fairs is not definitely known, but it was the cause, I found that it came from this fellow's trying to jump overboard, and his shipmates trying to prevent him from doing so. The man was quite tipsy, and I thought I would not only sober him, but give him a lesson which might make an impression. Accorda deep-sea line. This I secured firmly around the culprit's body, contriving that the lead weighing about fifty pounds should dangle under his arm. Having made all ready, I pitched the fellow overboard, and let him sink a few fathoms. He was soon drawn to the surface, and allowed to spurt out the salt water and to breathe, and then I dumped him again. As we drew him up extremest antiquity. It is that, for a the second time he struggled and shouted for dear life. 'For mercy's sake, don't weapon that was not made of flint or drown me!' he cried, 'To be sure I greatness of such a treasure as the first this time letting him go by the run at least five fathoms down. He was finally taken on deck, completely exhausted, and entirely sober. He sailed with me four years after that, the best hand I

had; and as for drowning himself, he never threatened or attempted it again," E. Smith, an eminent English physician, says that at two years of age the food should be supplied at intervals of about three hours during the day, and once during the night, or at an early hour in the morning. If the child be sent to bed at six or seven P. M., the interval between that and the breakfast hour on the following morning is much too prolonged for proper nutrition, and will lead to defective growth. Hence at the period in question food should be supplied at six o'clock, or as soon after as stomach. A drink of milk and water and a slice of bread and butter is the best of suppers for a child up to four or Boston, Cincinnati or Jersey City. five years of age, and it is of the greatest consequence that the food be given as early in the morning as the children rise. This may be of bread and butter only, or with milk, whether hot or cold. as may be convenient.

'aying for a Dinner by the Pound. pass over the boat. The ball was from "Vidette," writing from Montreal to a cannon in Fort Hamilton, which the the Boston Journal says: "The other gunners had supposed was aimed at a Bells.

The invention of bells is attributed to Polonius, Bishop of Nola, Campania, about the year 400. They were first introduced into churches as a defense against thunder and lightning; they against thunder and lightning is the properties. The looked at me with grave solicitude, and answered: "I will appear they come out and then charge they against thunder and lightning is they against thunder and lightning is they against thunder and lightning is the properties. The looked at me with grave solicitude, and answered: "I will appear they against thunder and lightning is they against thunder and lightning is the properties. The looked at me to the quiet village of Minton, in England, have also had an experience of bombardment in time of peace. At middle of the main street, and ploughed up the turf a long distance, and the properties are the properties of the quiet village of Minton, in England, have also had an experience of bombardment in time of peace. At middle of the main street, and ploughed up the peace of the prope were first put up in Croyland Abbey, and when they come out, and then charge up the turf a long distance. Another corn. She is not a strong-bodied woman; Lincolnshire, England, in 945. In the them so much an ounce for what they shell soon fell into a garden near by, on the contrary, when she began her Lincolnshire, England, in 945. In the them so much an ounce for what they shell soon fell into a garden near by, on the contrary, when she began her eleventh century, and later, it was the have eaten." Not a muscle of his intelcustom to baptize them in the churches ligent face changed, as he checked an before they were used. The curfew exclamation of incredulity by adding: "I went there one day myself with a couple of bricks in my pockets, which I quietly slipped under the table, and Artillery were practicing gunnery upon of the couple of t when I tipped the scales on coming out in 1100. Bellmen were appointed in they had actually to pay me seventy-five London in 1556, to ring the bells at cents. And "—with a deprecatory genight, and cry out: "Take care of your ture—"I had fairly gorged myself with

United States Patent Office.

The growth of the patent office is well illustrated, and some interesting incidents of its early growth are worth recording. During the years from 1790 to 1802 a single clerk in the State department performed the work of the natent office, and a dozen pigeon-holes contained the entire records, In that year quite a noted scientific gentleman by the name of Dr. Thornton was appointed by Mr. Jefferson to the office, and he was thereafter styled its "superintendent." For twenty-six years he was the autocrat of the patent office, and some queer stories are related as to his management of its affairs. An official of the department relates that during his superintendence he conceived himself to be invested with much discretionary power, for he held the maxim that "the patent law was made solely for the encouragement of authors and inventors. and not to collect revenue." He would therefore exercise his judgment about the payment of fees, the result being, that after his death there was quite a deficit between the amount that was and that which should have been to the credit of the patent fund in the treasury. His successor, in commenting upon the the liberality with which the doctor dealt with patentees and not any personal dishonesty on his part which caused the deficit. This lack of system, however, brought about good results, for it induced the passage of a law requiring all patents to be recorded, which had never before been done. During Dr. Thornton's administration of the office it was no unusual thing to find the doctor a coall questions which might arise under the law and the practice which he him-

Dr. Thornton took great interest in the office, and he dictated its action with a power that knew no master. The duties of his position not being onerous he conducted an extended correspondence upon scientific subjects with the patent officials of the Old World and scientists generally, which he left as a part of the archives of the office when he died, "as a monument of his fidelity to and interest in the advancement of American mechanics," A story is told of him that during the war of 1812, when the British captured the city of Washington and destroyed the capitol building, a loaded cannon was trained upon the patent office for the purpose of destroying it, and he is said to have put himself before the gun and in a you Englishmen or only Goths and Vandals? This is the patent office, a depository of the ingenuity and inventions of the American nation, in whichthe whole civilized world is interested. Would you destroy it? If so, fire away, and let the charge pass through my body!" The effect is said to have been nagical upon the soldiers and to have

saved the patent office from destruction. The rapid increase of the patent business since 1836 can be readily seen by a comparison of the figures given in the two statements of the business of the office. From 1790 to 1837, a period of forty-six years, 11,445 patents were granted, yielding a profit to the office of arm-chairs at "
\$156,807.73. From January 1, 1837, to coffee houses. September 30, 1877, a period of about forty-one years, there were issued 192,-332 patents, including reissues, which ogether with the other business, placed to the credit of the patent fund on September 30, 1877, \$1,077,940.51.

Facts About London, 78,080 acres, or 122 square miles. When the census was taken last year, there were 1,500 miles of streets, 2,000 miles of sewers, 417,767 inhabited houses, and a population of 3,489,428. The inclusion of fifteen miles around makes the population 4,286,607. There are over 100,000 professional men, 211, 000 of the commercial class, 505,000 me chanics, 65,000 laborers, and 35,000 whose occupation is undefined. There females. Of the women, 892,130 are married, and 226,000 are domestic ser-

are 1,633,221 males, and 1,066,207 vants. There are 15,000 tailoresses, 8,000 milliners and dressmakers, 27, 000 seamstresses and shirt-makers, and 44.000 laundresses; 29,000 are returned as gentlewomen. The number of children reported as attending school is 314,000. London, though much larger in populatian than New York, is not as densely packed as the latter. New York, in 1870, with a population of 942,292, had only 65,044 dwelling-houses, and the average number of persons to possible in the morning. A child should dwelling was 14.72. In London the never be sent to bed with an empty average last year was 8.33, and this was smaller than the average, according to the census of 1870, in either Brooklyn

Passengers on the deck of a large

leasure steamboat, running through the narrows of New York harbor, several years ago, were amazed and greatly alarmed by seeing a large cannon ball ntterly demolished the building.

ALL ABOUT CHAIRS.

loubted fact that the chairs of our modern drawing-room are very little better in shape than fac similes of the chairs made by the Etruscans 2,500

Bede, a Saxon bishop and author, had a without a lid, formed of rough boards nailed together and set upright, with a shelf near the lower end for a seat.

The chair of Edward II., surname Ironside," from his bodily strength, and who shared the throne of England with Canute in the year 1016, was formed of two carved beams of oak crossed like the letter x, with a cushoned seat at the place where the two

There is a very ancient chair in St. Edmund's chapel, Westminster Abbey, in which, since the time of Edward I. all succeeding sovereigns of England have sat, at their cornation with the exception of Edward V., who in 1480 was murdered in the tower of London by order of his uncle, Richard III. The chair is made of oak, is large and gothic, standing on four small lions, carved of the same material. In a sort of box underneath the seat is the sacred blacktone - "the stone of destiny" - on which for many generations up to the year 1296 the Scottish kings were seated at their imaggration. The Scottish tradition is that "the stone of destiny which was preserved for centuries at Scone, was the stone which (as related in Genesis, chapter xxxiii,) Jacob used as a pillow when he slept in the open air at Bethel, and dreamed that he saw a ladder reaching from earth to heaven, ascended. He set up that stone as a pillar, and the legend runs that it finally

found its way to Ireland, whence it was taken into Scotland. At a period known in art language as the renaissance, the modern European was struck with the idea of going about in chairs. About the year 1581 covered chairs, supported by two poles, were invented at Sedan, whence the name of these conveyances. Sir Sanders Duncombe obtained a patent for the Sedan chair in 1634, and by 1649 it was in general use in England. In 1711 an act was unsed Sedan chairs to 200, but in 1726 which are allowed to dry on, forming a passed in limiting the number of lifavorite-Buckingham-used this mode of conveyance, he was hooted at by the public, who cried that he was employing his fellow creatures to do the service of beasts; but this prejudice soon gave way, and the Sedan chair, often handsomely gilt and painted, became part of the furniture of the hall in the houses of the nobility and the wealthier classes, and chairmen formed a part of every

large establishment. Most people love easy-chairs, and in days gone by, Falstaff said he liked to take his ease in his inn. Dryden and the London "wits" had their special arm-chairs at "Button's" and "Will's"

Gustavus Vass by the city of Lubeck, was sold in 1825 to the Swedish chamberlain, M. Schmekel, for 50,000 florins, In the House of Lords in London. there is probably the most highly deco-

rated throne in Europe, which is simply Imprisoning chairs are stated to have been employed by the monks in the darker ages, and were originally designed for the purpose of entrapping those who mon arm-chairs; two levers were fixed same number immediately below the seat. These, on pressing the cushion, five persons to set him free. A similar memoirs, says: "They showed us also a chayre which catches any one who sitts downe in it, so as not to be able to stir out, by certain springs concealed in the armes and back thereoff, which at sitting downe surprises a man on the sud-daine, locking him in by the armes or thighs, after a trecherous Italian guise."

The excellent, easy, and comfortable rocking-chair is only properly built in the United States. Attempts to make it in England have not yet succeeded. Some handsome displays of bent wood rocking-chairs were in the Austrian section of the main building at the late

In the city of Washington, on the evening of the 14th day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States was shot by J. Wilkes Booth while sitting in a rocking-chair,

prairie land. This spring she harvested up is almost terrifying. It is very The an easy chair at the end of her furrow Artillery were practicing gunnery upon a lofty eminence some two miles distant, future for two little sons whom she desand that the gunners had put their tarfuture for two little sons whom she de- of various dark, brilliant colors, on which deprecatory gesget in a line with the village. A mounted messenger informed the officer in
delicacies of the delicacies of the firing ceased.

many names are written.

health improves, and a sheep-raiser in
the neighborhood has engaged her to
plow ten acres of land for him and take
the firing ceased.

many names are written.

That is a most wretched from the firing ceased.

Quinine, and the Trees that Produce M. Peruvian bark, Jesuit's bark, and in our day, under its prepared form, quinine, are the great weapon of the human race to combat malarious fever, whether in the Roman Campagns, the fens of sey, the Western prairies, or the Isth-

The first use of the bark as a febrifuge, really authenticated, was in the case of the Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638. Of course those who recommended it to a lady of her rank must have produced evidence of its beneficial powers-whether we believe or reject the story of the sick Indian who recovered by drinking from the pool in which a log of this tree from the arid slopes had been thrown.

The cure of so great a lady was noised

broad ; and, as she took back to Spain a supply of the precious bark, its merits were soon tested and made known, and Cinchons took its high degree in Materia Medica. The Jesuit missionaries next ecame such ardent admirers of its merits, that it took the name of Jesuit's bark. The original Indian name, Kinakina, gave place in Peru to that of

Coaspi-chucchu, or fever-tree.
Condamine and Jussieu first gave full descriptions of varieties of this tree, while others began to explore and deter-mine the district in which it was found. This tract of country is crescent-shaped. on the western slope of the Andes, between the ninth degree north and nineteenth degree south. It loves the wooded hillsides, cool, dry spots, generally shady. The species in which quinine is active are found between the altitudes of four and ten thousand feet, in the highest becoming a shrub. Where the woods are intermingled with grassy stretches the varieties found are of little

carilleros, who then encamp sometimes for six months, till they complete their work, raising crops of vegetables in the woods, signs of which puzzle future travelers. The trees are cut down, the outer or dead bark removed, and the live bark within stripped off in long pieces like shingles. The bark on the branches is taken off entire. Each tree will give eight or nine arrobas of bark. These strips are then carried to the camp and stacked up to dry. When thoroughly freed from moisture, the bark is made up in bales of coarse woolen cloth, which are enveloped in wet hides.

ried to the ports and shipped. Attempts made to introduce the tree lsewhere have almost always failed, and year by year the destruction of this useful agent goes on. Hence an anxiets exists that it may become so rare as to be almost unobtainable as an ordinary

Sleep North and South.

A learned German says: "In sleep any position except north and south is lisagreeable, but from east to west almost intolerable, at least in our hemisphere it is otherwise. The cause of this phenomenon can obviously be found only in that great magnet which is formed by the earth with its atmosphere -that is, terrestrial magnetism. The terrestrial magnetism exerts on certain persons, both hearty and otherwise, who are sensitive, a peculiar influence wonderful enough to disturb their rest, and in the case of diseased persons disturbing the circulation, the nervous functions and the equilibrium of the mental powers. There are persons whom I know, the head of whose bed is to the North, and who, in order to wake early, will reverse their usual position in bed, ventured to penetrate the mysteries of but without knowing the reason why, seclusion. They were formed like combeyond 'that they could always wake mon arm-chairs; two levers were fixed earlier, the sleep being more broken, at the extremity of the arms, and the military hospital in Russia, there was some sick patients of highly sensitive natures, and who were rapidly recoversprings, acting on the levers like a man- ing. When necessity compelled them trap, and so firmly was the occupant of to be removed to another wing of the a chair of this description fixed, that it building they did not get on so well; in would take the united force of four or fact, prostration seemed to be setting in; and it was found advisable to get them chair was exhibited at Ville Borghese, back to their former wards as quickly as at Rome, in 1644, and Evelyn, in his possible, where the heads of the beds possible, where the heads of the beds were to the north. I have heard of horses going blind through changing their position from north to south to

that of west to east.' The Wonderland of Montana. A correspondent, writing from the National Park, on the Yellowstone, says : For the past three days we have been revelling in the wonders of this Plutonic region. On every side we have had springs hot and cold, clear and muddy : mountains of pure sulphur, geysers throwing water two hundred and fifty feet high, of all shapes, sizes and variations. Right here, within two hundred yards, the thing varies a little, for instead of water oozing from mounds built up by the sedimentary deposits of of ages, they are funnel-like caldrons fifty feet from the surface. There is one that, looking down into it, appears to be—and I think is—a subterranean river. It is as wide as the Boise river. and the bubbling, seething noise it kick the wetness of the surface, it must occasionally spout to an immense height. Not far away, at what appears to be the entrance of a cavern, is another boiling spring like the other, rolling out in many names are written. Of course